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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 09/942,405 | 08/30/2001 | Prentice Lee Huffines | TK3615USNA | 8575 |
| 23906 | 7590 | 12/12/2003 | EXAMINER | |
| E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128 4417 LANCASTER PIKE WILMINGTON, DE 19805 | | | TORRES VELAZQUEZ, NORCA LIZ | |
| | | ART UNIT | | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | 1771 | | |
| DATE MAILED: 12/12/2003 | | | | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 09/942,405 | HUFFINES ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Norca L. Torres-Velazquez | Art Unit 1771 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 September 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

| | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicants' remarks on the Zimmerman et al. reference (US 4,845,583) are noted.
2. The rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, has been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment to the specification.
3. Applicant's arguments filed September 26, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
 - a. With regards to the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-6, 14-19, 28-31 and 34-35, and of claims 12-13, 20-27 and 32-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over CARROLL et al. in view of DRELICH; Applicants traverse the Examiner's combination as failing to establish a prima facie case of obviousness to the present claims and indicate that the powder bonded fabrics disclosed or suggested by Drelich would not be compatible with the films designated by claim 1. The presently claimed films contain ester linkages in their polymer backbones, which would not be expected to be miscible/compatible with the cellulosic or polyamide fibers disclosed by Drelich.

It is the Examiner's position that CARROLL et al. provides the fabric material claimed in the present invention however these fabrics are not powder bonded as taught by the DRELICH reference. The Examiner is relying on the DRELICH reference to provide a nonwoven that is powder bonded with the purpose of providing a fabric with enhanced textile-like qualities. (Refer to DRELICH, Column 2, lines 59-72).
 - b. With regards to the rejection of claims 7-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over CARROLL et al. in view of DRELICH and further in view of ZIMMERMAN et al., Applicants argue that the Examiner's suggestion that Zimmerman et al. and the other references "are from the same field of endeavor" stretches the concept of analogous art beyond its breaking point.

It is noted that while Zimmerman's application/use of nonwovens is directed to making liners for jackets of floppy disks, it does teach use of polyethylene terephthalate fibers for making powder bonded nonwoven fabrics. (Column 4, lines 51-56) The reference teaches the use of their nonwoven in lamination, which is also done by the art taught by CARROLL. (Refer to Column 8, lines 10-14 of ZIMMERMAN) CARROLL et al., DRELICH and ZIMMERMAN et al. are all directed to nonwoven fabrics, and CARROLL et al. and ZIMMERMAN et al. in particular; further teach the use of their nonwoven fabrics in laminated products. Therefore, it is the Examiner's position that these references are all directed to nonwoven fabric construction and are treated as analogous art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 14-19, 28-31 and 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CARROLL et al. (WO 97/45259) in view of DRELICH (US 2,880,113).

CARROLL et al. discloses sheet materials used in making medical drapes, medical gowns, and absorbent articles, such as diapers and sanitary napkins. (Page 1, lines 18-20). The reference discloses a moisture vapor permeable, substantially liquid impermeable composite sheet material comprising a fibrous substrate and a moisture vapor permeable thermoplastic film

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layer. The fibrous substrate is comprised of at least 50% by weight polyolefin polymer fibers. The moisture vapor permeable thermoplastic film layer is melt bonded directly to the one side of the fibrous substrate. Preferably the film layer of the composite sheet has an average thickness of less than 50 microns and is comprised of at least 50% by weight of polymer selected from the group of block copolyether esters, block copolyether amides, polyurethanes, and combinations thereof. The reference further teaches that the sheet is also substantially free of micropores (monolithic). The reference further teaches that the film may be bonded between two fibrous substrates (Referring to the composite of claim 2 of the present invention). (Page 3, lines 23-38 through Page 4, lines 1-12)

The substrate may be woven or nonwoven structure with the nonwoven being preferred. (Page 6, lines 30-31) A particularly preferred nonwoven material for the fibrous substrates 14 and 16 is a fibrous polyolefin nonwoven web. Suitable polyolefin materials include polypropylene and polyethylene spunbonded webs, scrims, woven slit films, carded webs, flashspun webs, and woven or nonwoven sheets comprised of blends of polyolefin fibers or of polyolefin fibers and other fibers. The webs of polyolefin fibers can be made with a variety of desirable properties, including good vapor permeability, flexibility, softness and strength. (Page 7, lines 30-36) The reference further teaches that the composite sheet 10 is prepared by an extrusion coating process. (Page 9, lines 13-14) CARROLL et al. further teaches that if the polymers of the film layer 12 and the substrate 14 are chemically compatible, the polymer of the film layer will wet the polymer of the fibers to a greater extent, which, in turn, improves physical bonding between the layers of the composite sheet. Making the polymers of the moisture permeable film layer and the fibrous substrate more compatible also increases the level of

chemical attraction between the layers of the composite sheet. The preferred polyether block copolymer moisture permeable films are compatible with ester-based fibrous substrates, such as polyester webs, and thus adhere well to polyesters. (Page 17, lines 3-14) The reference further teaches the use of the composite sheet as a backsheet in a garment. (Page 24, lines 25-27)

The use of a nonwoven web of fibers, wherein greater than 95 weight percent of the fibers of the nonwoven web are compatible with the polymeric film would have been an obvious result-effective variable in view of CARROLL et al.'s teachings above.

With regards to claims 9 and 10, the reference teaches that the composite sheet material of their invention is capable of delivering an MVTR of at least about 1500 g/m²/24 hr. (Page 12, lines 2-30).

With regards to the bond strength between the second nonwoven and the film, it is noted that the CARROLL et al. reference teaches the importance of physical bonding between the film and the substrate layers in the composite sheet and also the importance of the chemical compatibility of the materials (as disclosed above), therefore, a bond strength of at least 50 grams/inch would be an obvious result of the CARROLL et al. teachings.

However, CARROLL et al. fails to teach the use of powder bonding of the nonwoven layer.

DRELICH teaches fibrous nonwoven fabrics and teaches their use in applications such as surgical dressings. The reference teaches the use of powder binders to form a multiplicity of relatively small granule bonds of heat-fused material in the nonwoven. The bonds preferably are formed in the fabric by distributing heat fusible granules substantially uniformly, yet at random, in the fibrous layer, and then fusing them to cause them to flow into or through the thickness of

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the layer to imbed a relatively large number of fibers. The granules are fused and caused to flow by the application of heat and pressure to form strong bonds, which surround and anchor the fibers. In general, the binder members proposed have been of the same order of size as the fibers to be bonded and in the form of powder or a similar state of fine division. (Column 2, lines 25-42) DRELICH further teaches that in the fabric of their invention the bonds are spaced sufficiently apart to allow the structural fibers to predominate in determining hand, drape, flexibility, absorbency, and the like. (Column 2, lines 59-63)

Since both CARROLL et al. and DRELICH are from the same field of endeavor, both are directed to nonwoven fabrics, the purpose disclosed by DRELICH would have been recognized by CARROLL et al.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the composition or laminate and provide it with a powder-bonded nonwoven web with the motivation of enhancing the textile-like qualities of the fabric as disclosed by DRELICH (Column 2, lines 70-71).

6. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CARROLL et al. in view of DRELICH.

It is noted that the prior art of reference is silent with respect to the claimed viral barrier test. However, it is reasonable to presume that the claimed property is inherent to the invention of CARROLL et al. in view of DRELICH. Support for said presumption is found in the use of the same starting materials (i.e. non-porous film with a powder-nonwoven sheet), like processes of making the articles (i.e., extrusion coating), and the production of similar end-products (i.e., moisture vapor permeable composite sheets, etc...). The burden is upon the Applicant to prove

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otherwise. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 594. In the alternative, the presently claimed function of viral barrier would obviously have been provided as a result of the inventive composite of the CARROLL et al. reference. *Note In re Best*, 195 USPQ 433.

7. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CARROLL et al. (WO 97/45259) in view of DRELICH (US 2,880,113) as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of ZIMMERMAN et al. (US 4,845,583).

While CARROLL et al. teaches that suitable polyolefin materials for the nonwoven web layer include polypropylene and polyethylene spunbonded webs, and DRELICH teaches powder-bonded nonwovens; the prior art of reference fails to teach that the first nonwoven layer is selected from the group consisting of poly (ethylene terephthalate), poly (1,3-propylene terephthalate) and copolymers thereof.

ZIMMERMAN et al. teaches the use of powder bonded nonwoven fabrics as liners for jackets for retaining "floppy" diskettes or disks. (Abstract) The reference teaches that by using a powder bonded nonwoven fabric, improvements in lamination around cutouts in the diskette or disk jackets or cartridges, and in cleanliness are achieved. (Column 4, lines 1-4) The reference teaches the use of polyethylene terephthalate fibers for making the nonwoven fabrics. (Column 4, lines 51-56)

Since CARROLL et al., DRELICH and ZIMMERMAN et al. are directed to nonwoven fabric constructions, the purpose disclosed by ZIMMERMAN et al. would have been recognized in the pertinent art of CARROLL et al. and DRELICH.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the powder-bonded nonwoven layer and provide it with

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polyethylene terephthalate fibers with the motivation of improving the lamination and fiber retention of the fabric as disclosed by ZIMMERMAN et al. (above).

8. Claims 20-27 and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CARROLL et al. in view of DRELICH as stated above.

It is noted that the claimed protective cover for automobiles, the housewrap, the roof liner and the clean room garment include all the structural limitations taught by the prior art of reference as stated above. The claimed products are preamble limitations, and no further structural limitations are claimed. Therefore, claims 20-27 and 32-33 are rejected as stated above.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Norca L. Torres-Velazquez whose telephone number is 703-306-5714. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00-4:00 pm.

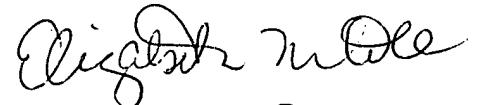
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 703-308-2414. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9310.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.



NLT

December 4, 2003



Elizabeth M. Cole
ELIZABETH M. COLE
PRIMARY EXAMINER